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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1915.

## A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily  
for The Washington Herald.

### FRIENDS EVERYWHERE.

Get to know the language of the trees.  
Learn to sense the music of the breeze.  
Hold your heart with distant hearts in tune.  
Keep your soul forever at high noon.  
Mid the crowded mart and all its press  
Learn to know your Brother and his stress.  
And despite your woe  
You will never know  
Aught of solitude and loneliness.  
(Copyright, 1915.)

Up to date the ponderous Zeppelin appear to  
have expended a vast amount of energy with  
very little result.

A man threatens to sue Andrew Carnegie for  
\$1 he says he lent him fifty-one years ago, which  
now amounts, with interest, to \$17.52. It is doubt-  
ful, however, whether the banks will ever be able  
to advertise the case of this man to show the great  
returns which \$1 saved bring.

A rich old man who is being sued for breach  
of promise pleads an illustrious example in his  
own defence. "Hasn't a man got a right to change  
his mind?" he asks. "Roosevelt said he wouldn't  
run for President again, but he did, didn't he?"  
Yes, and see what happened to the Colonel when  
he usurped a woman's prerogative.

"I rejoice," says Sir Gilbert Parker, "that at  
least one great nation has a population at peace,  
is not building up a debt of thousands of millions  
or living on credit, and is free from the direct  
disturbance of finance caused by the pernicious  
and formidable necessities of war." Do Americans  
fully appreciate the great blessings which Sir  
Gilbert describes?

Dr. Henry N. McCracken, the new president  
of Vassar College, announces that "men and  
women differ little in mental characteristics. What  
difference exists is due to the generations of arti-  
ficial economic and social conditions under which  
women have heretofore lived." Is it the men or  
the women who should feel grateful for this  
authoritative assurance?

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold  
on Thursday for \$60,000, the highest since 1912,  
when one brought \$73,000. The highest price ever  
paid for a seat was \$65,000, in 1909. Those per-  
sons who refuse to believe that the country's  
commercial and industrial condition is reflected  
in Wall Street will learn something if they keep  
their ears to the ground.

The personal estate of Eugene Zimmerman,  
father-in-law of the Duke of Manchester, is valued  
at only \$800,000. At the time of his death, Mr.  
Zimmerman was believed to be worth millions.  
The case is compared to that of the late Calvin  
S. Brice, United States Senator from Ohio. Mr.  
Brice's fortune was estimated in the millions, but  
in appraisal shrank to less than \$700,000. But Mr.  
Brice had no duke for a son-in-law.

"The idea that the government can do every-  
thing and take money out of the Treasury ad libitum  
to help everybody, and that we are going to  
have a millennium tomorrow morning by regulat-  
ing everything and everybody, and doing every-  
thing by the government, is not sound," says  
former President Taft. But it keeps the tax col-  
lector lousy, and his recent activity is likely to  
bring the people to Prof. Taft's way of thinking.

Another German submarine has helped to nul-  
lify Berlin's protests to this government against  
Great Britain's interference with neutral com-  
merce. The sinking of the Dutch steamship  
Katwijk, bound with a cargo of grain from Bal-  
timore for Rotterdam, seems not to be suscep-  
tible of rational explanation. Germany apparently  
objects to the British blockade because it  
reduces the number of targets for the torpedoes  
of her submarines.

The Liberty Bell is to be sent across the con-  
tinent to the San Francisco Exposition, though  
the Philadelphia Public Ledger declares that "to  
remove it is akin to the desecration of a grave  
for commercial purposes." The Ledger probably  
reflects public sentiment. The Bell is too precious  
and sacred a relic to be made a show of, and the  
talk about how the sight of it will inspire patriot-  
ism is largely insincere. The old Bell rang out its  
message nearly a century and a half ago and it  
will never be forgotten. It belongs in Independ-  
ence Hall and there it should stay.

Gen. Huerta in a formal statement denies that  
he was responsible for the death of Madero.  
"During my administration," he adds, "all the law-  
abiding citizens of my republic, as well as all the  
foreigners resident there, until the very last mo-  
ment of my command, received guarantees, and  
their homes, their lives and their properties were  
fully protected." Looking back upon events in  
Mexico during the Huerta regime and since, it is  
difficult to escape the conviction that the Republic  
was far better off when the Indian was in control.  
The administration refused to recognize Huerta  
because it believed he gained his power through  
murder. If he is innocent of that charge this gov-  
ernment did him a great injustice in the process  
of making no end of trouble for itself.

## Age and Statesmanship.

Senator Elihu Root enjoys the rather unique  
distinction of having a lot of younger men con-  
sider him as an available candidate for President  
while he insists that he is too old for the job. At  
the same time Mr. Root has taken up the strenu-  
ous work of directing the convention which is to  
prepare a new or amended constitution for the  
State of New York, and he is giving almost daily  
evidence of physical and mental vigor, equalled  
by few of the younger men in public life. To his  
mental alertness is added great experience in di-  
recting government affairs, and helping to formu-  
late government policies which are successful.  
He directed the War Department when we had  
a war, and he handled our foreign relations when  
there were serious questions to be dealt with.  
His one term in the United States Senate was  
marked with activity and ability, and he volun-  
tarily retired when he reached the age of 70.

But why should either Mr. Root or the Re-  
publican party or the voters generally, consider  
that they are barred by the Psalmist's span of  
life? That span has been enlarged by modern  
civilization, and Mr. Root is a conspicuous ex-  
ample of that expansion. Old age has not set  
its mark upon him in any way. He is a young  
man at 70 and he is doing the work that other  
young men who have passed the seventieth mile-  
stone have done with the enthusiasm of youth.  
The same question of age was brought up against  
Uncle Joe Cannon seven years ago, when some  
of his colleagues suggested him for President.  
There was in the public mind a fear that he was  
too old; that he might not live through the term.  
But Uncle Joe is still alive and has demonstrat-  
ed that he can come back at the age of 79. And  
there are others. John Quincy Adams was elect-  
ed to the House of Representatives after he re-  
tired from the Presidency and served until he  
died at the age of 81. John Marshall delivered  
some of his greatest opinions when he had passed  
the age of 75; Ben Franklin was 81 when he be-  
came a member of the convention which framed  
the Constitution of the United States.

Other countries have had old men with the  
vigor and enthusiasm of youth. Gladstone was  
three times Prime Minister of England after he  
passed the age of 70, and Lord Roberts was sent  
to South Africa to fight Oom Paul Kruger after  
both had passed the seventieth milestone. Lord  
Palmerston was Prime Minister at the age of 81,  
and Disraeli at the age of 76. Emperor William  
I, Bismarck and Von Moltke were all past 70  
when they defeated Napoleon III, and created the  
German Empire. In France, M. Grevy was elect-  
ed President of the Republic at the age of 72 and  
re-elected at the age of 79. Crispien was Prime  
Minister of Italy at the age of 75 and Emperor Francis  
Joseph of Austria has passed his fourscore years.  
In art, literature, science and philosophy many  
men have done their best work after their seven-  
tieth birthday, and there is every reason to expect  
Mr. Root to do some of his most valuable work  
in the future by helping to restore sanity and sta-  
bility to government machinery, which has been  
somewhat clogged with the exaggerated idea of  
lawmaking in response to hysterical demonstra-  
tion and the demand for something new. Mr. Root  
has already begun this new work of conserving  
representative government as the greatest gift of  
the Anglo-Saxon race to the liberty of the world.  
There is no reason why Mr. Root's friends should  
be discouraged; he is one of the youngest men in  
public life measured by his ability to do a man's  
work in a responsible and manly way. Let them  
continue to boom the great New York Senator.  
It will have a healthy effect on the country  
whether they win or lose.

## The Wheat Crop.

The first government agricultural report of the  
year, which was made ten days ago, referred al-  
most exclusively to the condition of winter wheat,  
inasmuch as winter wheat is at this time practi-  
cally the only growing grain. Rye is now in the  
ground but rye is one of the minor crops. From  
now on until July 1 our farmers and business men  
will mostly concern themselves with the outlook  
for winter wheat as it gradually develops.

Usually during the winter, that is from Decem-  
ber 1 until winter wheat begins to show signs of  
life in the spring, a considerable amount of deterio-  
ration takes place. The average loss of this  
kind is nearly 3 per cent. Therefore it was an  
agreeable surprise that the condition of the grain  
on April 1 was put by the government observers  
at 888, or one-half point higher than the condition  
on the first of last December. The amount of  
winter killing will not be stated by the government  
until next month; but the winter killing this year  
cannot have been very considerable in view of the  
higher average condition shown of the crop. So far  
the only unfavorable development of any kind  
has been that the present spring has been a little  
too dry in the Eastern portion of the winter wheat  
belt; but in the Western States, particularly in  
Kansas and Nebraska and in the territory where  
the major portion of the crop is gathered, there  
has been an ample amount of moisture and the  
promise of the crop is brilliant.

What is, perhaps, more important is that in  
response to the high price of the grain obtainable  
at the time winter wheat was planted last fall, and  
which has since continued, over 4,000,000 more  
acres were planted to winter wheat than in the  
previous year. The Department of Agriculture's official  
estimate, placed on very conservative grounds,  
is for an indicated yield per acre of fifty  
bushels. If this proves to be the case we  
shall have in winter wheat a crop of 610,000,  
000 bushels. However, the grain trade is unani-  
mously of the opinion that the government esti-  
mate of the yield is much too low. Last year, for  
instance, winter wheat yielded nineteen bushels, to  
the acre; and if such a yield is again afforded in  
the present year, we shall have a 700,000,000 winter  
wheat crop, which would outrun even last year's  
stupendous harvest. It is enough to say at the  
moment that the winter wheat prospect is fully  
as good as it was last year and a reasonable guess  
is that our winter wheat harvest will be in the  
neighborhood of 660,000,000 bushels.

Last year our spring wheat harvest was light,  
so called, and was but 206,000,000 bushels against  
a ten-year average of 246,000,000 bushels. If we  
have as good a spring wheat harvest as last year's  
light crop, our total wheat crop will be nearly as  
great as last year's superb aggregate of 890,000,000  
bushels.

It is, of course, almost too much to hope that  
last year's wonderful outcome, both in the quan-  
tity of winter wheat and in the financial results  
gathered from it because of the war, will be re-  
peated; and yet the agricultural promise up to  
date is fully as bright as it was last year; and while

as regards the money return from the crop the  
high prices of the present season may not be re-  
peated, it is yet reasonably assured that the gen-  
eral wheat crop will yield the farmer at least \$1  
a bushel. Hardly more than half a normal crop  
of wheat can be gathered in Europe this year and  
a large foreign demand at high prices for the  
American product must be continued until the  
harvest of 1917 at the latest.

## Nelson W. Aldrich.

Nelson W. Aldrich, who died yesterday at his  
New York home, was perhaps this country's great-  
est business statesman. A thorough master of the  
tariff, in its theory as well as in its practical work-  
ings, as the result of profound study during his  
thirty years in the Senate, and understanding  
finance as almost no other man in public life un-  
derstood it, he was able to wield a powerful in-  
fluence in the framing of legislation of vital effect  
upon the nation's material welfare. The depth and  
breadth of his knowledge, the soundness of his  
judgment and conclusions, gave him power in the  
Senate that was not confined to the Republican  
side. He was to be reckoned with by his political  
opponents upon all occasions when important  
legislation upon any subject was pending. Known  
as the "father of protection" it was his hand  
which finally shaped Republican tariff measures  
and it was toward him that most of the hue and  
cry against representatives of "the interests" in  
Congress was directed, a fact which was largely  
responsible for his retirement in 1911. Mr. Ald-  
rich, however, like Mark Hanna, lived to see the  
beginning of the subsidence of hysteria and to  
realize that the great majority of the people were  
not stampeded by the clamor and hasty judgment  
of the few and that his great services to his country  
were truly valued. To old line Republicans  
Mr. Aldrich was a statesman of highest type and  
immeasurable strength, possessed of something  
approaching genius for superior politics. Those of  
other political faith must recognize his rare knowl-  
edge of a great variety of subjects and his firm  
grasp of economic affairs. He must be given un-  
iversal credit for showing the way to the greatly  
needed reform in our financial system, and for the  
enactment of a measure providing for the issue of  
emergency currency, which has twice given the  
country cause for gratitude to Rhode Island's dis-  
tinguished son. In the nation's history his name  
will have lofty and honorable place.

## Going Without Breakfast.

By JOHN D. BARRY.  
A old woman of my acquaintance once said:  
"After all, why shouldn't we enjoy eating?  
It is one of the few pleasures in life that last."

The remark strikes me as  
lovable, particularly as com-  
ing from a woman who has  
passed her eightieth year.  
It shows that she still keeps  
healthy and vigorous. And  
when anyone past 80 is still  
healthy and vigorous in  
body, one may be reason-  
ably sure of finding ex-  
pressed through that body a  
healthy and vigorous mind.  
For enjoyment of eating  
lasts only when we have  
kept the physical machinery in good condition. It  
is both an effect and a cause.

When we enjoy eating, that is, when from day  
to day, we enjoy our meals, we have almost cer-  
tain proof of both mental and physical health.  
There is, of course, such a thing as too much en-  
joyment of food. But those people whose appre-  
ciation has passed beyond reasonable bounds can-  
not be included among the healthy eaters of the  
world. Moreover, they are not likely to enjoy  
their meals as that old woman of my acquaintance  
does. On the contrary, it is only a special kind  
of meal that they enjoy, a meal suited to a special-  
ized appetite and usually highly seasoned and  
decorated to stimulate appetite.

I suppose that in the history of the world, eat-  
ing has never before received so much attention  
as it is receiving now. On all sides we hear people  
talk about it from amazingly varied points of  
view.

There are those, for example, who like to boast  
that they go without breakfast. Sometimes they  
actually do. In fact, I have several friends who  
never eat before noon. On the other hand, I have  
several other friends who say that they go without  
breakfast, but nevertheless resort to all kinds of  
ruses to consume a fairly substantial meal long  
before 12 o'clock.

There is a popular club where the no-breakfast  
people have been brought into ridicule. When-  
ever a guest arrives who says that he eats no  
breakfast his case is carefully looked into. There  
is always some one watching when he appears in  
the morning. It has been discovered that in four  
cases out of five, the man is an unconscious self-  
deceiver. He may begin by asking for a cup of  
coffee and a roll; but if there are other people  
about who are eating good old-fashioned Ameri-  
can breakfasts, he nearly always succumbs.

Here, perhaps, is a clue to the going without  
breakfast habit. It is comparatively easy for  
those who, if they eat breakfast at all, eat it  
alone. But to sit at a table in the morning, with  
steaming coffee tempting one's nostrils, and with  
hot bread or toast, delicately prepared eggs, and  
maybe hot cakes, it is hard to resist.

Nevertheless, breakfast, partly as a result of  
the no-breakfast habit, and partly as a result of  
European travel, has lately fallen into some-  
thing like disrepute. I suspect that the coffee and  
rolls of the Continent gave it its first blow.  
Americans traveling abroad, with characteristic  
adaptability, soon fell into the way of eating  
lightly in the early morning. The more lazy  
among them enjoyed having their coffee and rolls  
brought to their bedside at the hotels. To women,  
of course, the habit was especially appealing. It  
was only the more vigorous American men who  
rebelled and insisted on having their usual eggs  
or steak.

## Must Find a New Reason.

Probably the men of Chicago who were against  
woman's suffrage "because homes would be broken  
up by the women voting differently than the men"  
are now against it because the women voted al-  
most identically as the men voted.—Kansas City  
Star.

# LINCOLN AND BOOTH

The Inner Story of the Great Tragedy  
of Fifty Years Ago

By WINFIELD M. THOMPSON.

## Arrest of Mrs. Surratt and Payne.



LEWIS THORNTON POWELL, ALIAS PAYNE.  
Who wounded five men at the home of Secretary of State William H. Seward.  
(From a photo by Universal, made on board the Marine Corps. Original in the Library of Congress Collection.)

At 11 o'clock in the evening of  
April 17, 1865, a group of army of-  
ficers entered the home of Mrs. Mary  
E. Surratt, No. 441 H street, north-  
west, Washington, to arrest its mis-  
tress, on the charge of being an ac-  
cessory to the assassination of Presi-  
dent Lincoln. On the evening of April 14 the Secretary  
lay in bed in a front chamber up two  
flights, suffering from a fractured jaw  
and broken arm, injuries sustained in a  
runaway accident ten days before.  
Two hospital stewards attended him.  
His two sons, Frederick Seward, As-  
sistant Secretary of State, and Angus-  
tus H. Seward, a major in the army,  
occupied rooms in the house.  
At 10 o'clock a colored lad on duty at  
the door answered a ring to find Payne  
there, holding in his hand a package.  
He said he came with medicine from Dr.  
T. S. Verdi, Mrs. Seward's physician, and  
must explain in person how the medicine  
was to be used. The doorman answered  
that he could allow no one to go up.  
At the top of the second flight of stairs  
he was met by Frederick Seward, who  
asked his business and told him he could  
not enter the sick room.

Payne's Bloody Work.  
Finally Payne turned away and took a  
few steps down stairs. Then with a sud-  
den turn he sprang back again and dealt  
Frederick Seward several blows in the  
head with a bludgeon. He also slashed  
him with a knife, and apparently having  
killed him, entered the sick chamber.  
At the door he struck the nurse  
with a blow of a knife in the forehead,  
and springing forward attacked the re-  
cumbent figure in the bed, with repeated  
stabbing blows. He then held the knife  
broken jaw in place until the knife  
more than once.

The nurse (Sergeant George F. Robinson),  
now crippled with a bullet wound, as  
they began to fight the sick and wounded  
at Secretary fell off the bed, between it  
and the wall, and it chanced to safety.  
As the nurse fled, the assassin looked  
in a fierce embrace, Maj. Seward  
entered the room. The gas was turned  
down, and in the dim light he seized the  
uppermost of the struggling figures. It  
was Payne.

With both Maj. Seward and the nurse  
attempting to put him out of the room,  
Payne struck repeatedly. His knife cut  
Seward's head with his knife, crying out  
intense, but not loud voice, "I am mad!  
I am mad!"

Near the door Payne knocked the  
nurse down with a blow of his fist, but  
Maj. Seward still clung to him until they  
reached the hall. There Payne broke  
away from him and inflicting a deep  
wound upon the other nurse (E. W. Han-  
sell), who barred his flight, he threw  
away his knife, leaped down the stairs,  
left the house bareheaded, mounted the  
roof, turning into Vermont avenue.  
(Of the five wounded men Payne left  
behind him, Frederick Seward was the  
most seriously hurt. His skull was  
broken and for several days he lay un-  
conscious. His life was despaired of, but  
he recovered. Secretary Seward's  
wounds were a gash in the right cheek  
and two in the neck. His recovery was  
rapid.)

In the Government's Net.  
Three hours after the bloody scene  
at the Seward house, Payne's horse  
was found, in a wicker over a mile  
east of the capitol. He was thrown  
from his rider. Where Payne went  
after his fall, or how he spent his time  
until Monday night, is not known. It  
is assumed he hid in the woods on the  
eastern outskirts of the city.

On the day of Mrs. Surratt's and  
Payne's arrest the government caught  
in its net two others of Booth's as-  
sociates in the kidnapping plot. They were  
Samuel Arnold, a man who had parted from  
Booth on April 1, and had gone to  
work in a sutler's store at Fort Mon-  
roe, and Michael O'Laughlin of Balti-  
more. Arnold, who was charged with  
Booth's escape, was taken to the capitol  
on April 14. O'Laughlin was there to  
witness the illumination in celebration  
of peace, but apparently did not see  
Booth.

A third arrest this day was that of  
Edward Spangler, a scene shifter at  
Ford's Theatre. Booth had asked  
Spangler to hold his horse for him  
when he entered the theatre to com-  
mit his crime, and Spangler, who was  
busy, had turned the horse over to a  
negro lad. It was charged that Spang-  
ler cleared the stage and kept the back  
door of the theatre open to aid Booth in  
his escape, and that he fitted the bar be-  
hind the corridor door by which the door  
was secured by Booth before he fled.  
(None of these charges was proven.)

The authorities still sought another of  
Booth's associates who had been with  
him on the night of the crime. This was  
George A. Atzerodt, the doltish German  
who was ordered to kill Vice President  
Johnson. He was taken to the capitol  
to strike, and had spent the evening in  
riding about the city and visiting sa-  
loons.

Next day he wandered out of Wash-  
ington, making his way to Barnesville,  
Montgomery County, Md., where on April  
20 he was arrested at the house of a  
relative.

Tomorrow—Booth at the home of  
Dr. Mudd.

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# Doings of Society

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs.  
Joseph Daniels will leave today for a  
three-day trip to Raleigh, N. C., and  
to the University of North Carolina,  
where they will attend the inaugura-  
tion of the new president, Edward R.  
Graham. The Secretary is a member  
of the alumni and of the executive  
committee of the board of trustees of  
the university, and he will act as  
toastmaster at the banquet which will  
follow the inaugural ceremonies.

The Secretary of Commerce and Mrs.  
Redfield have with them their daugh-  
ter, Mrs. Drury, of Canada.

Miss Stewart and Miss Mary Stewart  
entertained twelve guests at luncheon  
yesterday in honor of Mrs. W. O.  
Lindley, of Illinois.

A distinguished company filled the  
rose room of the Shoreham Hotel for  
luncheon yesterday. All the members  
of the Cabinet occupied a large table,  
having come over from a meeting at  
the White House.

Mrs. George von L. Meyer, who, with  
Miss Meyer, is stopping at the Shore-  
ham had guests for luncheon includ-  
ing the German Ambassador, Miss  
Meyer, Mrs. Raymond P. Rodgers,  
Prince Hohenlohe and Jonkheer H. de  
Beaufort.

The Minister of Colombia enter-  
tained at a luncheon party, Viscount  
Cameron, of the British Embassy, and  
guests including Sir Richard Crawford,  
of England.

The Minister of the New Nether-  
lands, Chev. van Rappard, had guests  
luncheon with him, as did former Sen-  
ator and Mrs. Bacon.

Mrs. William J. Gaynor, of New York,  
is the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Malvern  
Hill Barnum.

Capt. and Mrs. Clemens McMillan en-  
tertained at a buffet supper last evening  
at their quarters at Fort Meyer in honor  
of Mrs. Charles C. Corp, of Omaha. Their  
guests included Col. and Mrs. Menoher,  
Capt. and Mrs. Connell, Capt. and Mrs.  
Foster, Mrs. Tauchner, Mr. McMeier,  
Mr. and Mrs. Reeside, Mr. and Mrs.  
Ralph Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur New-  
man, Miss Reeside, Miss Pullman,  
Gilbert Hixby, and Capt. Felix Hill.  
Capt. and Mrs. McMillan took their  
guests later to the informal hop in the  
administration building.

The officers and ladies of Fort Meyer  
entertained at an informal hop last evening  
in the administration building. A  
number of dinner parties at the post pre-  
ceded the dance, and many representa-  
tives of Washington society motored over  
for the occasion.

Mrs. Alexander Stewart will be hostess  
at a dinner in honor of her house-  
guest, Mrs. W. O. Lindley, of Lake  
Forest, Ill.

Mrs. Robert Hinckley entertained at  
dinner last evening at her residence in  
Sixteenth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Truxton Deale were hosts  
at dinner last evening.

Mrs. William L. Marshall will enter-  
tain at luncheon today.

Mrs. Gatewood, wife of Dr. Gatewood,  
U. S. N., will be hostess at a bridge party  
this afternoon.

Mrs. John Russell and Mr. and Mrs.  
Paul Bartlett were among the dinner  
hosts of last evening.

Mrs. William Connor, wife of Maj. Con-  
nor, U. S. A., was hostess at a lunch-  
con, followed by bridge, yesterday after-  
noon. Pink roses formed the table  
decorations.

Mrs. John W. Thompson will entertain  
at tea this afternoon at 4 o'clock at  
Rauscher's, Miss Harlan, of Wilmington,  
Del., who is the house guest of Mrs.  
Thompson, will spend on tomorrow the  
conference which takes place each year  
at Northfield, Mass., in the interest of  
religious advancement. Assisting Mrs.  
Thompson will be Mrs. Ruth Larner,  
Miss Gertrude Gordon, Miss Margaret  
Howard, Miss Alexandrine Fitch, Miss  
Elizabeth Porter, and Miss Alice Price.

Mrs. Nelson Read Johnson entertained  
sixty guests at dinner last evening in  
honor of her daughter, Miss Marian Van  
Buren, and the Rev. Stanley Matthews  
Cleveland, whose marriage will take  
place this afternoon. White roses and  
lilies of the valley formed the table  
decorations.

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